Nippon Times

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MORE WAR CRIMINALS GIVE SELVES UP HERE

Ueda, Hashimoto Report to U.S. Army; Four Others Handed Over by Japan

Lieutenant General Yoshitake Ueda, former Director General of the Navy Aviation Headquarters, and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, listed as war criminals by the Allied Powers, reported to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army on Saturday morning.

Also, Colonel Suzuki, head of the Shinagawa War Prisoners' Camp, and Doctor Tokuda at the same camp, Interpreter James Sakai of the China War Prisoners' Camp, and Sergeant Tokio Tobata, guard at the Shinagawa Camp, were handed over by the Japanese to the U.S. 8th Army on Friday and confined by the U.S. 11th Air-borne Troops in Yokohama.

Homma in Tokyo

Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, ex-Supreme Commander in the Philippine Islands, arrived in Tokyo at 9:20 p.m. Friday from his native home in Hatano Mura, Niigata Prefecture.

Kishi Also Arrives Here

Nobusuke Kishi, former Minister of Commerce and Industry, arrived in Tokyo on Sunday from Yamaguchi Prefecture where he was convalescing.

SITUATION IN FORMOSA AS WAR ENDS IS CALM

Many Japanese Voice Desire to Stay on After Occupation, Says Official

Two-thirds of the Japanese residents in Formosa have expressed their desire to stay on after the arrival of the Chinese occupation forces, stated Shunsuke Morita, Director of the Mining Industry Bureau of the Government-General, who recently returned to Tokyo from Taihoku, according to the Mainichi.

Mr. Morita said, I have lived in Formosa for the last 21 years from 1924 up to the present.

In Formosa, there are some 400,000 Japanese, some of whom have spent half of their lives there and naturally regard the island as their second motherland. All the staff members of the Government-General heard the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript at the office. A multitude of feelings swept over us and none was able to utter a word for a while. The proclamation was broadcast at noon on August 15 to the public but it was so sudden that many of the Japanese could not at first believe the news.

"Following the issuance of the Imperial Rescript, some Japanese hurriedly drew out their savings and others stopped selling commodities, but after four or five days, the people in general calmed down. No conspicuous changes have been witnessed either in banking business or in trade and even the sale of rice to the Government showed some increase.

"Compared with the Japanese, who become excited or expressed regrets, the islanders maintained calm as though they were ready to let things take their own course. Immediately following the termination of armed hostilities, the Government-General issued a proclamation requesting the people to maintain calm. In observance of the proclamation, the Japanese residents and the islanders as well attended to their duties as usual, officials going to their offices as usual and company employes to their respective companies. Merchants also kept up their business and those who had evacuated into the mountains and the central area have returned to their homes. At present, telegraph and air mail services are functioning as usual. In view of the calm maintained throughout the island those whose relatives are still in Formosa, are requested not to worry.

"As to the 400,000 Japanese residents, those who are sure of their means of making their livelihood there have expressed their desire to stay on. The Government-General hopes that those who regard the island as their birthplace will remain. Among my acquaintance there are many officials, company employes and doctors who will most probably stay on there.

Privy Council Meeting Of Sept. 12 Attended By 2 Imperial Princes

In conformity with the Imperial order issued by the Emperor Meiji, the Imperial Princes will now exercise their right to be present at meetings of the Privy Council. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Takamatsu and Prince Mikasa took part in the Privy Council meeting on September 12, and passed on the article on residence in the urgent Imperial Ordinance on the election law. They will take part in further meetings of the Council.

ALL WARTIME INDUSTRIES SUSPENDED BY MITSUBISHI

To Concentrate on Construction, Repair of Ships, Rolling Stock, Says Chairman

The Mitsubishi interests in accordance with the stipulations of the Potsdam Declaration has suspended all her war industries and have begun to concentrate on the production and repair of ships, rolling stock and other machinery, stated Kiyoshi Goko, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company, it is reported by the Nippon Sangyo newspaper.

It is recalled that the industries of the world have tackled the job of wholesale reconversion following the termination of the war and victors and the defeated alike today are putting full steam on to convert war industries to peacetime basis. Japan as a defeated nation particularly is confronted by innumerable difficulties in her reconversion program and it is believed that the process will take some time. How is Japan going to overcome the difficulties?

Mr. Goko's statement to the Nippon Sangyo shed light on the procedure followed by the Mitsubishi interests. "Immediately following the announcement of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war," he declared, "all the industrial activities of the Mitsubishi interests were suspended in observance of the Potsdam Declaration. However, based on the understanding reached between the occupation troops and the Japanese Government, the company commenced the building of ships and rolling stock. All work connected with aircraft production will be stopped in the near future."

Regarding the procedure to handle the suspension of all sections of aircraft production Mr. Goko announced that no definite plans have been formulated yet but added that preparations are under way and that the suspension will begin about the middle of this month. "Naturally this means a heavy blow for the company," he admitted, "Since 60 percent of the total capital of ¥750,000,000 has been paid in."

Mr. Goko went on to say that the company will turn its energies to the development of the industries which has been allowed for the construction and repairing of ships, rolling stocks and other miscellaneous machinery and the production of electrical apparatus to maintain Japan's economic stability and effect the nation's rehabilitation.

"As such industries can be conducted on a large-scale," Mr. Goko opined optimistically, "the closing-down of the aircraft industries may not be as heavy a blow as first imagined. A number of aircraft employees will be discharged, but as soon as we learn of the practical plans of the Allies with regard to aircraft manufacturing factories we hope to keep as many workers as possible on the payroll."

To Try War Criminals

The first trials of the principal German war criminals other than Hermann Goering and 23 others to be tried by an international military tribunal at Nuremburg will begin today at Rueneberg in the British-occupied zone.

POLITICAL PARTY FOLDS UP AFTER BRIEF EXISTENCE

Lower House Approves Action Of Dai Nippon Seijikai At Meeting Held Friday

Formal dissolution of the Dai Nippon Seijikai was carried out in the course of an extraordinary meeting held at the House of Representatives from 1 p.m. on September 14.

The step had already been previously decided upon, as the members of the association, which has been the only political organization in this country recently, keenly felt their political responsibility when facing the reality of the war ended in defeat for Japan. Thus, it was decided that the association would disband after finishing its last job in carrying through the recent 88th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet.

The final meeting was attended by about 110 members, including General Director Tsuneo Kanemitsu; Advisers Rentaro Mizuno, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Tadao Oasa, Hyogoro Sakurai, and Kenzo Matsumura. Following a general report submitted by Mr. Kanemitsu, formal dissolution was voted upon and accepted unanimously.

Concerning various measures attending the dissolution, it was agreed that there still remained a great number of urgent problems to be handled before the formation of a new party and the field of activities in the Diet could be decided upon, and that more problems must yet be expected to crop up. It was therefore, agreed that at the moment the investigation committee of the Lower House would be allowed to function as the occasion may require. The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Set Up in March

The Dai Nippon Seijikai which thus completed its dissolution was inaugurated in a ceremony on March 30 of this year, when the Koiso Cabinet was in office. General Jiro Minami was picked and installed as president of the association, which was expected to unfold realistic activities under the motto that "the 100,000,000 people were to be united firmly through the elimination of all friction between the fighting forces, the officialdom, and the people, and through the manifestation of the will of the nation. This policy was adopted in response to the critical situation in the final stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

With great zeal President Minami set about the task of organizing the branches of the association throughout the country, and this nationwide organization was completed before the termination of the war through the issue of the Imperial Rescript, on August 14. At that time, the situation was such that the fulfilment of the association's original task—the consummation of the war through concentration and strengthening of the political power of the people—had yet to be accomplished in the future.

Though a mere space of little more than six months had elapsed since the association came into existence, admittedly it had been able to accomplish quite an amount of practical work owing to its mobile operation under the stressing wartime condition. However, once the stern reality of the defeat in war had to be faced, the association had as a matter of course, to feel its grave responsibility from the viewpoint of political leadership, and headed toward the inevitable fate of eventual dissolution.

In reviewing the past course, it is seen that developments started with the disbanding of the existing political parties and the disappearance of the proletarian parties; and, via the birth of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, led toward the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association as the only political association and its transformation into the Dai Nippon Political Association. This rise and fall of political parties eventually was nothing but part of the political history of the defeat in war.

At present, a movement for the formation of new political parties is arising in response to the new situation prevailing in the political world. It is expected that the greater part of the defunct Dai Nippon Political Association will also hereafter bend its efforts towards becoming a stabilizing power in the Diet and make a fresh start into this direction. Interest is thus being held out for the actual course that will be taken.

Allies to Control Hotels

The Imperial Hotel and the Dai Ichi Hotel will be under the direct management of the Allied Supreme Headquarters and the Marunouchi Hotel will be used exclusively by foreigners, it is learned.

SPAIN BREAKS OPIUM PACT

Bought More than Allotted Amount, Control Board Asserts

Domei

LONDON, September 15.—The Permanent Opium Control Board, which has been in operation since 1925 under the Geneva Opium Agreement, will enforce international sanctions against Spain which has not kept to her opium agreement, says a Reuter dispatch from San Francisco.

The president of the Permanent Opium Control Board stated on September 13 that in the past four or five years Spain had not submitted any annual report to the Central Opium Board and that she had been purchasing more opium than her allotted amount.

He declared that instead of waiting for an explanation from Spain an amendment in her conduct would be expected, and that at the next meeting, the Opium Board would also be ready to put a ban on the export of opium as far as Spain was concerned.

DEMOBILIZATION IN U.S. SPEEDED UP BY ARMY

Another 1,300,000 May Be Released by Xmas; Point Score Of 80 to Be Reduced

The U.S. Army announced that it expects to release another 1,300,000 men by Christmas and said demobilization is now running ahead of schedule, according to a San Francisco report.

It was also revealed that about 4,000,000 men will be discharged in September, whereas early plans called for the release of 250,000. The U.S. Army on the other hand admitted that there is a big back log of men eligible for discharge who are now waiting to get into separation centers. There are more than 250,000 men caught in this jam and the Army figures this is the biggest single factor delaying demobilization.

To correct this, temporarily separation centers are being added to increase the number from 26 to 171. These new centers will be operating by September 24 and the Army says all the back log of discharge eligible will be gone within 45 days.

The Army also said that nearly 1,500,000 men are now in transit between their duty stations and the separation centers. As soon as 900,000 of them are released, the point score for discharge will be reduced from the present figure of 80 for enlisted men.

To show that demobilization is now getting into high gear the Army gave these figures; from V-J Day to the present, 700,000 men and women were discharged. But by next January nearly that many will be leaving the army every month when discharge rates hit more than 22,000 daily.

The U.S. Army also revealed for the first time that General George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has ordered some combat trained Brigadier Generals to take command of separation centers. General Marshall wanted men who had led the fighting troops to run the separation centers. So the General named officers who had returned to the United States by air and assigned to centers without leave.

The General also named three trouble shooters from the ground service and the air forces to inspect the functioning of separation centers.

Meanwhile, another report said that Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American forces in China, said that the greater portion of the American forces in that country may be in the United States in time for Christmas. General Wedemeyer said that it all depends on how quickly the American GI's complete their mission in China which, in general, amounts to facilitating Chinese reoccupation and securing of areas formerly held by the Japanese.

The General said that redeployment would be conducted on a priority basis according to age and the number of years in active service.

Another San Francisco report said that the Coast Guard has formally accepted the U.S., Navy policy of granting overseas credit for discharge. Now, the coast Guard men can count one-quarter point for each month of duty outside the continental limits of the United States since September 1, 1939.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at noon Sunday.

Fine with northeasterly wind. Later cloudy.

VOICES SYRIAN DEMAND

Khoury Presses for Swift Removal Of French Troops

Syria has demanded that the French armed forces be swiftly removed from the country, Prime Minister Feres Khoury of Syria revealed in a strongly worded statement on Friday, according to a Domei report quoting a Reuter's dispatch from Damascus.

The Syrian Prime Minister said that Syria denies any country the right to possess a special status or special rights on Syrian territory.

It is recalled that in the recently concluded Levant agreement it had been decided that France would retain a part of its troops in Syria and Lebanon.

LONDON CONFEREES MOOT ITALIAN PEACE TREATY

Council of Foreign Ministers Requests Rome Government To Clarify Her Views

Domei

LONDON, September 15.—The Council of Foreign Ministers now meeting in London discussed a peace treaty for Italy yesterday and decided that it would request Italy to state her views in writing to those Allied countries with whom she was at war.

Furthermore the Council decided that if the seven countries of Yugoslavia, Italy, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and South Africa wished to do so, they could appoint representatives to take part in the September 16 meeting and express their views on the Yugoslavia-Italian boundary line question.

Talks Are Resumed

While news analysts began to remark that the peace treaty conference in London is going to test the patience, the skill and the sincerity of everyone involved, the Council of Foreign Ministers resumed their job of drafting a peace treaty for Italy on Friday after a one-day holiday, according to a London dispatch.

The problem of Italy continued as the major point of the session for the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France, the report said.

Another report disclosed that the Council has asked for proposals for the long-term solution of the Austrian food question. At the request of the British element of the Allied Commission for Austria, the report added, there is to be a special meeting of the Allied Council on Monday to discuss proposals.

U.S. RATION SYSTEM EASED

Surpluses Instead of Scarcities in Commodities Loom Today

One month after the surrender of Japan, rationing in the United States is already half gone and perhaps by the end of this year only sugar will be rationed, the Associated Press said in surveying the nation's reconversion set up, according to a Washington report on Friday. It said that surpluses instead of scarcities are looming in the fields like farm crops, chicken, cargo ships, aluminum and war materials.

Demobilization is the biggest postwar problem for the armed forces but reconversion is the big problem for the civilians, the AP report added, and at present it said that America's dash into peacetime industries look solid, amazingly swift and thus far successful.

Millions are being laid off work but the Associated Press report asserted that men workers are choosy about taking new peacetime jobs. New goods like electric washers, refrigerators and cars are coming off the assembly line in promising trickles and there are still more dollars than goods in circulation.

Indian Congress for Polls

The working committee of the Indian National Congress, meeting in Poona since September 11, decided on September 14 that the Congress would take part in the general election to be held next spring, according to a Domei report quoting a Poona dispatch by Reuter's. It is reported, however, that a part of the Congress still holds the view that it is questionable whether the Congress should take part in the election in view of the fact that some Congress elements are still imprisoned.

CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE EXPANDS ITS PERSONNEL

Numerous Liaison Officers Added to Staff to Cooperate With Allied Forces

Foreign Office Secretary Toshio Katsube was appointed Liaison Officer of the Central Liaison Office and concurrently chief of the second section of the first department of the same Office on Saturday.

Among the other appointments on the same day were:

Foreign Office Secretary Nobuo Kashimura appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the first section of the second department of the same Office;

Foreign Office Secretary Ken Ogura appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the third section of the second department;

Foreign Office Secretary Takashi Morita appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the fourth section of the second department;

Foreign Office Secretary Yoshio Suzuki appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the first section of the third department;

Foreign Office Secretary Kaneo Ishihara appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the second section of the third department;

Foreign Office Secretary Kohei Teraoka appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the third section of the third department;

Foreign Office Secretary Tan Hayashi appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the fourth section of the third department;

Foreign Office Secretary Ichitaro Yoshiyuki appointed Liaison Officer and member of the fourth section of the third department;

Foreign Office Secretary Nobuhiko Ushiba appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the first section of the fourth department;

Foreign Office Secretary Saburo Minowa appointed Liaison Officer and chief of the second section of the fourth depuartment;

Foreign Office Secretary Nobuhiko Ushiba appointed concurrently chief of the third section of the fourth department.

Foreign Office Permanent Secretary Masataka Nakano appointed Liaison Officer and member of the first section of the second department;

Foreign Office Permanent Secretary Hisashi Sogabe appointed Liaison Officer and member of the third section of the second department;

Foreign Office Permanent Secretary Tsunekatsu Saito appointed Liaison Officer and member of the fourth section of the second department;

Foreign Office Permanent Secretary Junnosuke Hidaka appointed Liaison Officer and member of the first section of the third department;

Foreign Office Permanent Secretary Yoshio Katagiri appointed Liaison Officer and member of the second section of the third department;

Foreign Office Parmanent Secretary Tadaiye Yoshida appointed Liaison Officer and member of the third section of the third department.

PROLETARIANS ARE ACTIVE

Former Parties Advocating Socialism Invited for Meet

Under the joint signature of Isoo Abe, Iwasaburo Kono, and Toyohiko Kagawa, an invitation was sent on September 14 by former proletarian parties that are advocating socialism and preparing for an amalgamation movement to reconstruct a new Japan, to 12 members of the Diet of the Proletarian Party, 29 former members of the Diet of the same pact, and 59 former leaders to meet at the Kuramae Industrial Kaikan on September 22 at 2 p.m. to establish a nucelus for the amalgamation movement by reconcentrating the camp of the former Proletarian Party.

Through this meeting, it is expected that by the middle of next month a formal ceremony for the formation of the new party including many new elements could be held. Also the cooperative participation of Count Yoriyasu Arima is greatly anticipated.

Muto to Sendai Liaison Post

Yoshio Muto, vice-chief of the International Department of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, was chosen chief of the Provincial Liaison Office of Sendai on September 14.

It is also learned that the selection of houses for the use of the Supreme Allied Headquarters will be handled by the Central Liaison Office and those for the U.S 8th Army by the liaison office in Yokohama.

Japanese Diplomats In Siamese Capital Under Confinement

According to a telegram received from Japanese Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto in Siam, the staff members of the Japanese Embassy and Consulate were confined at 9:30 a.m. on Friday by the Government of Siam under orders of the Allied Army Headquarters.

U.S. TROOPS BEGIN ENTRY INTO CITY OF FUKUSHIMA

11th Air-Borne Unit Taking Over War Plants There; Move Into Sendai Also Starts

The occupation of the city of Fukushima was begun on Saturday by forces of the 11th Air-Borne unit. By September 20, 2,600 troops will have taken over the Fukushima Manufacturing Company, the Fukushima plant of the Shimizu Aircraft Company and the Fukushima plant of the Shinagawa Gauge Company.

The Prefecture will set up a negotiation bureau as a liaison organ with the governor as director. This will be divided into the five departments of general affairs, food, materials construction and defense for speedy and accurate disposal of matters relative to the stationing of troops.

Sendai Occupation Begins

The vanguard of U.S. troops to be stationed in the Sendai area under Lieutenant General Griswold reached Shiogama Port by sea at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday. Immediately upon arrival they went to the Matsushima Park Hotel.

The occupation commenced from Sunday and will last for five days with the troops coming in daily on four trains. The Sendai Headquarters of the Allied Troops has been decided to be quartered in the Kani Insurance Building at Ichiban Cho, Sendai.

Reach Akita Prefecture

Eleven U.S. officers and men of the 15th Air Unit of the U.S. 8th Army reached Akita Prefecture by way of Yamagata at 1 a.m. on Saturday. One thousand and six hundred occupation troops started to move into Akita, Yokote and Funagawa on Sunday.

Reach Akita Prefecture

The Allied occupation of Saitama Prefecture continued with additional troops coming by automobile on Saturday and entering the Kumagaya Aviation School.

On Friday 1,000 men reached the Toyooka Air Officers' School, of whom 400 remained here, but the rest left for Tachikawa where they will wait until their billeting quarters are ready.

To Bring Japanese Home

For Japanese nationals abroad waiting to return to the country, the Government has decided to put to use 260,000 tons of bottoms to bring them back. Also, the Allied Navy Headquarters on September 12 issued order, use all available warships of the Japanese Navy to bring back the Japanese forces and residents abroad. Accordingly, preparations have been started.

Rites Held for Bose

Funeral services for Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the defunct Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who was killed in an airplane accident on August 19, were held at the Zenkoji Temple in Nakano-ku by resident Indians at 8 p.m. Friday.

Spanish Reds Arrested

Spanish authorities have arrested 70 members of the Spanish Communist Party and confiscated two printing plants which had been turning out secret material, according to a Domei report quoting a Reuter report from Madrid.

Bose's Brother Released

Domei

NEW DELHI, September 14.—Sarad Chandra Bose, brother to Subhas Chandra Bose, and family have been released, it was announced by the Indian Government Office today, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

ALLIED FORCES HERE TO USE 'B' CURRENCY AT PAR WITH ¥ NOTE

Government Announcement Issued Sunday—Circulation of Foreign Currency Banned

The use of a supplemental Yen currency, marked B, as well as the regular Yen currency, both issued by the Bank of Japan, by the Allied Occupation Forces in Japan was announced by the Imperial Japanese Government on Sunday. According to a statement issued by the Finance Ministry the Japanese people are required to accept this supplemental currency at par value with the regular notes and coins issued by the Bank of Japan. The statement also reveals that all military and occupational currency hitherto issued by the Japanese Government, Army or Navy is void and valueless and their use in any transaction forbidden, while the circulation of currency issued by the United States or any Allied Power as well as any other foreign currency is also strictly banned.

The full text of the statement by the Finance Ministry follows:

Statement by the Imperial Japanese Ministry of Finance September 16, 1945

1. The Allied occupation Forces will use Supplemental Yen Currency marked B, and regular Yen Currency issued by the Bank of Japan, State notes and coins.

2. The people of Japan will willingly accept this Supplemental Yen Currency as of equal value to regular Yen Currency and interchangeable with it without limitation.

3. All banks and other financial institutions, Post Offices and all other government agencies will exchange one currency for the other upon demand.

4. All Military and Occupational Currency which has been issued by the Japanese Government, Army or Navy, is void and valueless and it is forbidden to give or accept any of them in any transaction.

5. The circulation of United States currency, or currency of any Allied Power or any other foreign currency and the delivery or acceptance of any of them in any transaction is prohibited.

Japanese Scrips Stopped

Domei

HONGKONG, September 15.—The British Military Administration in Hongkong stopped the circulation of the Japanese military scrips yesterday and announced the Hongkong dollar as legal tender at the prewar rate of exchange of one shilling three pence.

The price of rice has been fixed however at one pence to 20 Hongkong cents.

Troops Entering Hankow

Domei

HANKOW, September 13.—Advance units of the volunteer corps of the 66th Army in the 6th War Zone to occupy the Wuhan triborough district reached the suburbs of Hankow on September 11 and are awaiting the arrival of the rear units. Together with these rear forces expected on September 15, they are scheduled to enter Hankow city.

Truman, Soong Confer

T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, conferred with President Harry Truman on various important questions on Friday, according to a Domei report quoting a Reuters dispatch from Washington. After the meeting, Mr. Soong is reported to have told the press that very satisfactory solutions were reached on all topics discussed.

Officers Join Liaison Office

Eight Japanese army and navy officers under date of September 15 were appointed Liaison Officers of the Central Liaison Office, it was announced by the Government the same day. These officers are Lieutenant Colonel Takashi Kagoshima; Navy Commander Toyoo Noboru; Rear Admiral Tomekichi Nomura; Navy Captain Katsuo Shiba; Navy Captain Masao Fukuchi; Navy Commander Taizo Doi; and Navy Commander Isamu Miyazaki.

Rumania Holding Elections

Rumanian Premier Petru Groza was quoted as saying that Rumania will hold free elections in the country soon on the basis of direct ballot, according to the Moscow radio on Friday.

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The Atrocity Report

The report entitled "Typical Japanese Atrocities During the Liberation of the Philippines" which was carried by the Japanese press on Sunday must have been received by the Japanese people with a severe shock. That their own compatriots could have perpetrated such crimes is hard for the Japanese people to believe or understand. Since, however, the report is said to be based on sworn statements made by eye-witnesses, it must be true.

The charge has often been made by the Allied press, that the Japanese people, although defeated and conscious of defeat, seem not to have any sense of guilt. This report, however, is enough to make the Japanese shiver with shame. Any lack of a sense of guilt heretofore has been due to the fact that they have not been informed of anything that occurred outside the country, or inside for that matter, other than what was convenient to the ruling militarists. Now that the people know what shameful deeds have been perpetrated on the front they must demand that this shame be cleansed. The world must not be made to feel that all of the Japanese people are capable of committing the acts which some crazed members of their race have committed. It must be the hope of the Japanese people, that the perpetraters of these sordid, brutal crimes, are quickly brought to justice, not only to pay for the misdeeds they have committed but to rid the Japanese race of such bestial elements. The stern punishment of the criminals who perpetrated the horrible acts so vividly described in the report will meet with the hearty approval of all right-thinking Japanese.

Since Japan is starting out anew, to endeavor to be given a place among the society of nations, she must start with a clean record. All blotches on the Japanese record must be wiped away. The militarism which led to the death and injury of millions of young men, of the United States and of Japan herself, is being destroyed. Atrocities committed as a result of that militarism must also be paid for. The Japanese people must recover their honor.

The people have been shocked. But a natural question which should arise in their minds is why they have not been told of these things and why the Govenment, which obviously must have known long ago of these cases and charges, has done nothing to bring the criminals to justice. The acts revealed in the report must be violations of specific Japanese laws as well as violations of international law. The impotence and sluggishness of the Government in dealing with these criminals who have blotched the Japanese honor must be condemned.

Woman in Politics

The rapid crumbling of Japan's totalitarian structure following her surrender has been the cue for the outburst of a demand for a reform which will introduce greater purity into politics. There is general realization that there must be a change from the unhealthy political system of the past in which only officially sanctioned parties were allowed to exist, for under such a system the professional politicians were encouraged to curry favor with those in power in disregard of the will of the people. Such a situation caused the people to lose all active interest in politics and gave them no choice but to acquiesce helplessly in the arbitrary dictates of those in power.

But now with the realization of the mistakes of the past, there is becoming evident the birth of a new political activity which will be liberal and untrammelled, a new political activity which will be clean and honest. And with this rejuvenation in political consciousness there is coming to the fore again the question of the participation of the Japanese women in politics.

Although in the decade of the relatively liberal 'twenties there was a fairly important women suffrage movement, in the recent more reactionary period this movement suffered a setback. It was argued that the women's place is in the home and that for them to enter political activity would cause them to neglect their duties of rearing children and looking after the family, and lead eventually to the destruction of family life. It was further claimed that women are prone to be moved too much by emotion, that they are narrow-minded and superstitious, and that they are apt to run to extremes, becoming either ultra-reactionaries or ultra-radicals. From the point of view of the traditional family system, it was also argued that the participation of women in politics, which might lead to a difference of political views between husband and wife, would be incompatible with harmony and unity in family life.

But in view of Japan's present defeat brought on by the mistakes committed by men, these men have been placed in a position where they no longer can argue about the incompetence of women to participate in politics. All of the traditional arguments against the entry of women into politics have been overturned by the experience of the war.

The war saw the wholesale entrance of women into all fields of activities outside of the home. Hundreds of thousands of women worked in the munitions industry, thousands helped run the railroads, countless thousands took over men's responsibilities in the banks and in the stores and in the offices. Even the housewives took part in voluntary labor service, bore a large share of the responsibility for the anti-air raid activities, and carried on the major share of managing the difficult and intricate rationing system while coping at the same time with the manifold inconveniences of wartime housekeeping. In all of these activities the women demonstrated unexpected ability. They have shown conspicuous common sense and balance. With the confidence and influence gained through this experience, the women can no longer be denied the right to have their say. Furthermore it has been proved that these activities of the women have had no disintegrating effect upon either the sanctity of the home or the stability of family life. Neither have the Japanese women lost any of their traditional traits of modesty and graciousness.

At a time when a cleaner and more honest political life is called for, the influence of women in politics is to be especially desired. Since times past it has been held that women possess a higher standard of morality than men. Chastity, hatred of evil, love of the good, and sympathy for the weak have been some of the characteristic attributes of Japanese womanhood. These are traits which Japanese politics needs. If women were to be allowed to participate in politics, they would inject a purity, a loftiness, and a beauty which is now lacking. The rapid progress of social legislation and the improvement in the social systems of the countries which recognize the political rights of women cannot be denied. Particularly in the Japan of the present, the point of view of the housewives, if effectively expressed in polities, should bring a much needed sense of practicality and progressiveness to the program of reconstruction in which such matters as housing, clothing, food, health, and social welfare measures occupy such an important part.

To be sure, no great political movement on the part of the women can be immediately expected. The women of Japan are still unorganized and they have not as yet many outstanding leaders. They have had no great experience in politics. A wider extension of higher education among the women is necessary, and a greater study on their part of political science and public affairs. But these things will come in time, for the women of Japan are all literate and have a good basic education.

As the nation stands on the threshold of a new era, the present interim period of transition is pregnant with the prophesy of great changes. A structure of mismanagement is disintegrating around us, and Japanese society stands open now to tremendous waves of liberal thinking and democratic action. More than at any other time in Japanese history, the present holds the possibility of ushering in a revolutionary change in the status of women. The participation of women in politics in a not so distant future now seems to be an inevitability, and it is an inevitability which is to be welcomed.

MEDICAL RESEARCHES ON MOXIBUSTION

Unique Treatment Has History Of Thirteen Centuries

(By A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT)

I

Moxibustion, or moxa cautery, represents the peak attained by Oriental medicine in its unique field, but it is a pity that following the introduction and development of Western medicine in this country, this treatment which has a history of thirteen centuries' standing in this part of the world was relegated to the province of home cures on the hasty conclusion that it had no medical value at all. An eloquent commentary, however, on the value of "protein therapy" involved in moxibustion is provided by a great latent influence wielded by it in these scientific days as the most reliable home treatment for the past century, since it was abandoned by physicians.

The applied field of moxibustion as "protein therapy" demands serious attention of the physicians. In the past ten years the writer has achieved more satisfactory results than expected in the clinical application of moxibustion on the basis of his experiments on animals and also of the co-ordinated study of research conducted by several physicians on moxibustion, while constantly paying attention to his medical position. There may be some among a large number of patients who have failed to derive expected benefits from moxibustion administered to them, but all the patients who have gone through a prolonged period of treatment as prescribed by the writer have seldom failed to receive some benefit. It is no exaggeration to say that moxibustion has never interfered with medical treatment which they have been receiving. The medical research conducted by the writer on moxibustion is outlined below for information of those interested in this therapy, together with its clinical application which is thrown open.

(1) Histological Changes in the Skin Burned With Moxa on Experiment On Rabbits by the Author

The epidermis of the skin burned with moxa makes an abnormal growth, as pointed out by Dr. Yamakiwa. In other words, part of the epidermis is destroyed by intense heat, but repetition of burns caused by moxibustion lead to remarkable growth of the epidermis with regeneration processes being brought into play. The moment moxibustion is stopped, fresh stimulation ceases with the result that the destroyed part of the epidermis grows and becomes thick with epidermis cells full of vigour coming to the destroyed spot in large numbers from the adjacent parts. After a definite time, the destroyed part returns to normal. The hair-follicles are destroyed like the epidermis for a time with the result that some part becomes devoid of hair. Meanwhile, the hair-follicles grow in the adjacent and deeper parts. At a certain stage, the spot burned with moxa presents the appearance of epidermis cancer, but the destroyed part quickly returns to normal, following the cessation of thermal stimulation. And after a definite time, the destroyed hair follicles are formed again.

The subcutaneous connective tissue degenerates and disappears from the surface to deeper parts, but even during moxibustion part of it is observed to regenerate, while it all quickly returns to normal following the cessation of moxibustion.

The elastic fibre: Kashida and Harada report that the elastic fibre in several-year old scars, caused by moxibustion on the human body, entirely disappear, but the writer's experiments on animals show that the elastic fibres do not absolutely disappear for a period of six weeks, while they are quickly regenerated when scars are formed following the cessation of moxibustion. In some parts, the elastic fibres grow thicker for a time.

The sweat glands: The cells in the sweat glands are not affected by moxibustion at all.

The blood vessels: The blood vessels are congested not only during moxibustion, but also within five weeks of this period.

The eosinophil and lymphocyte cells: During and after moxibustion both eosinophil and lymphocyte cells are observed infiltrating or wandering. No special observation is to be made on the lymphocyte cells, but it must be mentioned that eosinophil cells are never observed in the blood vessels, while such cells are observed having mostly young nuclei.

The pseudo-eosinophil cells: There is a remarkable difference in the time of pseudo-eosinophil cells rushing to the dilated blood-vessels in the skin burned with moxa and shaved with a razor. Within thirty minutes of shaving, a high percentage of white corpuscles assemble in the blood vessels in the shaved skin, some infiltrating or wandering into the adjacent parts. The highest-water mark is reached in three hours. In four hours, the white corpuscles are completely infiltrated. In five hours the surplus leucocytes return to their original places. In the case of moxibustion, however, a pretty large number of white corpuscles assemble in the blood vessels in the skin burned with moxa within an hour and a half of moxibustion, one hour later than in the case of shaving, and within two and a half hours, the assemblage becomes brisk with the highest-water mark reached in six and a half hours, two and a half hours later than in the case of shaving. In and after nine hours, the scattered leucocytes are observed somewhat decreasing in number. Between fifteen and twenty-four hours the surplus leucocytes are observed returning to their original places. In explaining the difference in the time of the appearance of white corpuscles in the blood vessels in the skin shaved with a razor and the skin burned with moxa, the quicker time in the case of shaving may be due to reaction to a mechanical stimulus, but the slower time in the case of the moxibustion cannot be accounted for by reaction to a thermal stimulus. Cautery with moxa is different from the common hours. The thermal sensation in moxibustion becomes most acute when the ignited moxa is going to burn out, causing a stinging pain. When many moxas are burned on one spot, one after another, the pain is gone the moment ignition of the moxa is completed, leaving no irritation as in common burns. It must be further recalled that oxygen may be injected into the human system for a long time without causing any reaction and also that a very slight reaction occurs in the skin, cut with a sharp knife. If moxibustion, which leaves no stimulation except the thermal sensation at the completion of ignition of moxa, gives the human system only a physical stimulus, it must be accompanied with congestion of the blood vessels and slight local reaction, which will cause white corpuscles to appear in the affected blood vessels in almost the same time as in the case of shaving. As a matter of fact, there is a great difference in the time of appearance of leucocytes in the case of shaving and moxibustion. In the case of moxibustion, it may be presumed that a protein, denatured by heat, undergoes extraordinary decomposition, so that it becomes poisonous, slowly causing reaction to the white corpuscles, especially since the true cause of death from burns is ascribed to toxin formed by the burned spot, as propounded by Pfeiffer and endorsed by many Western and Japanese scholars on the basis of their experiments.

In short, moxibustion leaves no serious after-effect in the skin, even if it is administered continuously for six weeks or even a longer time. It makes metabolism brisk, not through its thermal stimulus, but through a rather complicated process of proteins, denatured by heat, assuming a poisonous character.

(2) Effect of Moxibustion on the Blood

Changes in the Number of Red Corpuscles and the Volume of Hemoglobins, Experiments on Animals and Human Bodies by the Writer

Experiment on human bodies: One course of moxibustion is fixed at six weeks, during which 6,000 moxas are used, each 0.3 cm. around the base. Every day during the six weeks, fourteen moxas are burned at eleven points on each side of the sacrum down from the lumbar vertabra. Prior to moxibustion, strict examination of the blood is made from two to six weeks in an effort to ascertain the normal valency of the volume of red corpuscles of each individual. During and after moxibustion, examination of the blood is made once a week, the blood being taken at a fixed time from the right ear lobe. Examination of the blood is done within fourteen to twenty hours of moxibustion.

Seven case were treated, four men and three women. Their ages being from forty-four to sixty-three.

The results of those experiments on human bodies completely tally with those of the experiments on rabbits. Therefore, it is safe to judge that increases in the number of red corpuscles and the volume of hemoglobins, which follows a course of moxibustion and not accidental, are caused by moxibusiton itself. On the other hand, the effects of moxibustion cannot be ascribed to a mere thermal stimulus to the nervous system. Exploration of the causes for the beneficial effect of moxibustion has induced many scholars to undertake scientific research on the toxin caused by burns. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Pharmacological Department of the Imperial University of Seoul, Korea, has been conducting a unique research on the toxin caused by burns, as the result of which it has named it "histotoxin."

(To Be Continued)

BEAUTY IN JAPANESE FANS

Aesthetic Qualities Made to Harmonize With Different Moods

By K. N.

IV

Each of the five families of court nobles had its own suyehiro fans. The suyehiro fan of the Konoye and Takatsukasa families has a hollowed mark of two cloves put together on the upper and lower parts of the main frame. This mark or crest is called mukai choji. The fan of the Kujo family shows three hollowed marks of cloves lengthwise on the main frame. This set of marks is called naga-choji. The fan of the Nijo family displays a hollowed mark of two cloves, one over the other, on the main frame. The fan of the Ichijo family has a hollowed mark of one clove on the main frame. In the Yedo period, these suyehiro fans came to be used as winter fans instead of hioh-ghi, which are now used on very important occasions only. Though no restriction was placed on color and painting, the use of scarlet-edged suyehiro fans was allowed to none but those court officials who were mature enough to wear kammuri. The characteristics of these summer fans are that the pictures drawn on the back are vivid and brilliant, that the minor frames are stuck thereon, and that they resemble the old kawabari. Besides, there was a kind of fan which was called yatsu-bone denchu oh-ghi (eight-ribbed court fans). Another elegant kind of fan, known as bombori oh-ghi, was used by court ladies and officials. This is also called fumizuki bombori oh-ghi (seventh-month fan), because this kind of fan was given to each of the court ladies on the seventh night of the seventh month. The surface is usually adorned with gold paint and a Ghenji picture, and the back with some flowers drawn with gold paint. These fans for court officials and ladies were also used in temples.

The most traditional of all the fans used by military men were gunsen (war-fans). As mentioned in the Heike Monogatari, all of them were traditionally scarlet with a golden sun in the center. In the latter part of the Tokugawa period, the main frames were made of steel; and it seems that in the previous civil war period there were many steel-framed war-fans. On formal occasions suyehiro and bombori fans were used, but on ordinary occasions military men employed white slender-framed fans called denchu oh-ghi (court fans). In their daily life the fans they used were called omeshi oh-ghi. But these fans went out of fashion in the Meiji period.

It was after the Muromachi period that the common people could use fans on formal occasions. At first they used slender-ribbed fans; but after the middle of the Yedo period they, especially women, began to use flat-ribbed fans. Probably as a result of this, on marriage ceremonies they used gold and silver fans with black frames. As a rule, the masses had no definite fans for formal occasions. For this reason, various devices were added to their fans: some of them were very gorgeous and others strange and grotesque. When mass production was necessary, some instructive pictures, such as maps of the world and portraits of famous personages were represented on fans by means of block printing.

Enriches Art World

Note should be taken of the fact that the use of fans has enriched the art world of Japan. In early times fans were used when kemari (ball kicking) was played. Each of these fans was one shaku and two sun long, and was golden in color. It had a silvery crescent and a picture of an old pine tree. The back was all silvery, with a golden sun on it. If the pine tree had been left out, the whole design would have been similar to that of the war-fan. It was in tea ceremony that fans played a great part. It was regarded as decorous to have a fan during its performance. The tea ceremony fan, which is known as "Rikyu type," is one shaku long and has ten slender frames. Both the sides are painted with silver dust, by which is denoted the sense of solitude. As improved types, there are shiragiku (white chrysanthemum fans), tomri (eastern hedge fans) and unryu (dragon in clouds fans), all of which were devised by the successors to the famous Rikyu.

The fan is essential in the performance of noh dance, too. Unlike the tea ceremony fans, the ones used in noh performances possess a lofty grandeur and stateliness. The development of noh fans has been influenced at every stage by the gradual progress of the art of noh dance itself. There are now several kinds of noh dance fans. The principal ones are the kami oh-ghi (god's fan), kachi-hura oh-ghi (victorious battle fan) make-sura oh-ghi (defeated battle fan), kazura oh-ghi, (coiffure lady's fan), tennyo oh-ghi (angel's fan), kyojo oh-ghi (mad woman's fan) and rohjo oh-ghi (old woman's fan). It must be specially mentioned that a noh actor who plays the hero's part always uses a gorgeously colored fan, while the deuteragonist's fan is plain and unpretentious. This reveals a contrast between the brilliancy and simplicity of a noh dance. The noh dance fans usually belong to the chukei class; but, practically speaking, they should be included in the suyehiro group. Besides these, there are fans which are needed to participate in ordinary Japanese dances. In early times fans were indispensable things in the shirabyoshi's (courtesan's) dance, and in modern times they are used in the kabuki dance and in women's dances. The fans which are used in these cases are similar to those of the past. Most of these fans are intended to be merely showy and have no deeper significance.

The history of Japanese fans is a long one. It discloses how their making has advanced in keeping with the cultural and artistic strides of the nation. When the feudal customs and manners were prohibited in the Meiji era, the traditional patterns of fans that had prevailed among the upper classes went out of fashion, and the fans of the masses alone came to be spread throughout the country. The pure Japanese paper, which was used as the ground paper of fans for several hundred years, has now been replaced by semi-European paper; and, moreover, the "many-ribbed" design, which was the chief characteristic of Japanese fans, has vanished. Even then, it is generally acknowledged that the modern fans of this country have an artistic beauty of their own which appeals to all foreign enthusiasts of Japanese art and culture. The beauty of Japanese fans lies in the fact that it has different grades of aesthetic qualities which harmonize with the different moods, sentiments and atmosphere of the national artistic life. Just as in the past the fashion of using fans reflected a distinct cultural trait, so in the present the habit of having fans either on ordinary or formal occasions represents one side of national sensibility aimed at making the life beautiful and delightfully endurable.

(End)

SAYS FERTILIZER NEEDED

Ishiguro Also Stresses Agriculture's Big Role in Postwar Japan

The vital importance of agriculture in Japan's postwar reconstruction was stressed by Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Agriculture Minister and newly appointed head of the National Agricultural Association, in his press interview on September 13. He stated that the saying that "agriculture nurses the nation" is true in wartime as well as peacetime, more particularly during the period of postwar reconstruction.

"Our soldiers abroad will soon return to the homeland in large numbers", Mr. Ishiguro stated, "and together with them we must carry on the reconstruction of our nation in perfect concord with one another."

Mr. Ishiguro expressed dissatisfaction with the past strict control over the farmers regarding the turning over of their produce to the Government, and declared that he would see to it that they would be left on their own initiative hereafter.

Mr. Ishiguro continued as follows:

"It goes without saying that for the maintenance of the proper supply of foodstuffs, fertilizer should be supplied adequately. Therefore, we should render all possible efforts to obtain fertilizer. Some entertain the pessimistic view that the Allied Nations will not permit Japan to secure fertilizer since it can be easily switched to the munitions industry, but I am firmly convinced that the Allied Nations will recognize Japan's need for fertilizer.

"I wish to arrange a new system by which farmers themselves would be able to run the fertilizer industry. There is much talk about the electrification of farming communities. The idea is fine. This will be found especially serviceable in connection with an improved irrigation system."

AGRICULTURE WORK PUSHED

Ground-Breaking Ceremony Held at Chiba to Clear Land

The Farm Development Corporation will undertake cultivation on a large scale with the termination of the war and as its first enterprise held a ground-breaking ceremony on September 11 with Mr. Ito, assistant to the Director of the Agricultural Administrative Bureau of the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, and about 50 other persons concerned attending at the Narashino Field in Chiba Prefecture prior to clearing this land.

The extensive fields covering an area of 1,000 chobu or about 2,500 acres have been famous as the maneuver grounds of the Army but will now be opened up for farming for demobilized soldiers, war victims and others.

Although most of the field is hilly, weedy and not very fertile, cultivation under a vast scale with an irrigation system put in the fields will make over 800 chobu of land tillable. For this purpose about 800 families are expected to settle here for farming.

Other projects started by the corporation are the cultivation of over 300 separate farm lands and the improvement of lands by good facility of water supply. Altogether over 30,000 chobu of land are now under cultivation and about 10,000 families have already settled down in various parts.

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